

The Case of Gen. McCardle. We have the pleasure to state that the Judge Hill has granted the application for a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Gen. McCardle, returnable on Thursday, the 21st, when, if it is obeyed, the legality of his arrest and imprisonment will be inquired into.

The Whites have a majority of 31,000 in the registered votes of North Carolina.

THE ELECTION.—Five precincts in Monroe county have given 466 votes in the aggregate. The total registered in the same precincts, 1,082.

We congratulate the people of Tipah county on the election to the Convention of two such true and capable men as Capt's Strickland and Nelms, nominees of the conservatives.

PONTOTOC COUNTY.—"Our Own Paper," in reference to the Convention election in Pontotoc, says it has "reason to hope that enough white votes have been cast to defeat Jones, the radical candidate, and elect Duncan, the conservative."

It is estimated that the present price of cotton did not yield to the planter what six cents per pound did before the war; and, according to a well known Louisiana cultivator, the staple cannot be produced for less than eight cents per pound, in gold, leaving the planter with less than two cents on each pound produced. The tax added makes the production of cotton most disastrous to the farmer.

The Presidency.—The Grand Struggle.

The declaration by Forney's Chronicle, the organ of Congress, and the most extreme of the Radical journals, in favor of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, is conclusive of his nomination by the Republicans.

The National Democracy must gird up their loins therefore for the grand struggle that has ever yet been made on the political arena of this country.

First they must see that these Southern States are not permanently saddled with Constitutions born of the dark lantern Leagues; and they must give assurance to the masses that taxation shall be equalized—that the mounted lords shall be subjected to the same burdens that are imposed upon the sons of toil—that capital in the shape of bonds yielding their harvest of coin shall no longer escape its due share of taxation, while all other interests are groaning beneath insupportable burdens.

With these issues they may be able to overcome the columns of the opposition, though led by the favorite soldier of the Union armies.

The American people are practical. "The Yankee Nation" is eminently so. They will ask themselves if "it will pay," to continue this system of misrule, national impoverishment and industrial paralysis, merely for the sake of adding another feather to the plume of the great chieftain. The Democracy will recall the victory which they won over Gen. Scott, the renowned captain of his time, in 1852, under the lead of Franklin Pierce, who was then but a shepherd's boy, compared to the Goliath of Gath, whom he was summoned to encounter. Their strength must be in the justice of their cause.—Let us say to them, that their brethren of the South—the WHITE MEN OF THE SOUTH—of all antecedents and climes—from beyond the Atlantic and from the Islands of the Seas, and from the Northern States, bid them God-speed in their struggle. If in the perfect resolve of all these people to maintain the laws of the Union—to abide by the results of the war and its decisions, from which there can be no appeal—to perform their part as good citizens and true allegiance bear to the common government—if in the performance of these duties by this people, faithfully and honorably, they can derive the least particle of strength in the struggle they are making, they will have it; and with it the prayers of millions of intelligent and patriotic men and women throughout all the confines of the Southern States.

We had written thus far when our attention was attracted to the following extract from an article in the New York Tribune of the 8th—the great leader of the Republican press. In discussing the chances of Gen. Grant's election, and advising the nomination of Judge Chase, Mr. Greeley says:

"Gen. Grant, we esteem by no means as a great man, nor even a great General. The war being over, we can no longer carry elections by reading bulletins of Union victories and exhorting people to rally around the flag. Those who are pushing Gen. Grant for President will land just where the whigs did with Scott in 1852, if they are allowed to have their own way; they utterly mistake the time of day."

The Department of Agriculture.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for October, says that of wheat crop of the country will exceed any harvest hitherto known. The amount is placed at from 220,000,000 to 225,000,000 bushels. The quality of the wheat is greatly superior to that of last year. It is almost universally sound and dry, but in many localities there may be found from a third to a half deficiency in weight, lacking in plumpness or slightly shriveled, and passing as No. 2, being less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel. There is also a greater tendency to cleanliness and care in preparing the grain for market.

Oats.—The aggregate will exceed 280,000,000 bushels, about three per cent. above last year. Rye.—The estimate of all States, excepting those on the Pacific, is 21,000,000 bushels— increase six per cent. Barley is deficient about a half million bushels, or four per cent. Beans and peas are more than an average crop.

Corn.—The quality is uniformly good.—The value of the entire crop, after deducting the deficiency of the Ohio valley and allowing for the increase in almost all other States, will be greater than that of last year.

Sorghum.—Greatly declined, and despondency is evident in the feelings of many growers. Buckwheat.—Hardly equal to last year. Potatoes.—The crop is poor. Sugar.—20 per cent. greater than the small crop of last year.

Cotton.—About two and a half million bales of 500 pounds each. If all the statistics in this report are to be judged by the statement in reference to cotton, the Department of Agriculture is a humbug. Its sources of information are utterly worthless. How any officials pretending to collect and publish statistics for the benefit of the country, could have reached the conclusion that the cotton crop of the present year would amount to two and a half millions, we are at a loss to imagine. The statement is made either in ignorance, or in knavery. If in ignorance, it is because its authors would not hear the reports that have gone out from every portion of the cotton growing region; nor would read the facts which have been published broadcast over the land for the past four months. They all concur that the crop of this season will fall considerably below that of last year, which amounted to a little over one million seven hundred thousand bales. And this opinion is fully justified by actual results so far. The falling off in receipts at the various ports of the United States the present year as compared with those of 1866 at the corresponding period, is fully one-half.

The National Democracy. We do not intend to be misunderstood nor misrepresented in our congratulations over the National Democratic victories, and our endorsement of the principles and policy upon which they were won. We did not say—have not said—and do not intend to say, that they can effect the action of the present Congress in the matter of Reconstruction. On the contrary, we have conjectured that in the very losses which the Radicals have sustained at the North, will be found their most potent reason for consummating reconstruction in the South, in the speediest possible manner, under Radical influences. We have said, and we repeat, because the lessons of the past are too fresh in our memory to be forgotten, that the Democracy of the North "mean well and vote well," but they have no idea of enlisting in any sectional war for the benefit of the South. Rather than that, they will furnish men and money on the other side, and submit to the most despotic administration of their government, in order to prosecute a successful war. With in the past few days, we have copied an article from a leading Northern Democratic journal declaring that if Mr. Johnson should become involved in a contest with Congress, it must be distinctly understood that it is "A. Johnson's fight—not the Democracy's."

So we have said, and we repeat our opinion, that the Northern Democracy cannot, by any victory they have won, prevent reconstruction under the auspices of the present Radical Congress. Believing this, we were anxious to a degree which we have not language to express, that it should have been disarmed of its dangers and evils as far as possible, by being placed in the hands of conservative, reliable men, such as were nominated for the Convention by the Conservatives in Attala, Hinds, Carroll, Marshall and other counties.—We believe that time will amply establish the wisdom of our course.

But we can find no reason to reject the sound principles and the conservative doctrines upon all the great questions of governmental policy, held by the Northern Democracy, because they have no power to prevent the accomplishment of its purposes by the present Radical Congress. If the South is forced into the Union under Radical organizations, with one-half of her white citizens disfranchised even though it be owing to their mistaken policy in refusing to adapt themselves to circumstances they could not control, the small minority that remains

to exercise the privilege of suffrage, will from the very instinct of self-preservation, cling the more closely to the National Democracy, as their only hope of rescue from the storms of persecution and proscription.

We reiterate, therefore, that if the people of this section, believe that in the principles of the National Democracy as enunciated in their recent elections, there is ultimate safety for the country from anarchy and misrule, and especially for the oppressed and down-trodden South, let us take them up, with one heart and one purpose, "and engrave them on all our banners."

The Outside Southern States to be hurried up.

From all the signs of the times in the North the radicals will need the support of the ten outside Southern States in the Presidential election, and it is altogether probable, therefore, that under the present system of reconstruction, they will be hurried through the mill, and reinstated in Congress, in season to vote for President next November. The late Southern elections make this the safe policy it is thought for the radicals, and they begin to see that further delays may be dangerous.—N. Y. Herald.

On the other hand, National Intelligence says:

The effect of the elections upon the Radical majority in Congress is already manifested by the faltering and floundering of their rank and file.—The leaders cannot bring up their men to face impeachment, nor the Sumner-Stevens project for imposing negro suffrage upon all the States alike.—These two Radical issues are dead, and the party will be buried with them.

A TRUE PATRIOT HE.—The man mentioned in the following, from the Aberdeen (Miss.) Examiner, is worth all the reconstruction and anti-reconstruction, loyal and Southern rights politicians in Monroe county, in real usefulness to it.

Why did he not try to be a cotton planter, raising the Southern staple to furnish revenue to Congress, wages to loyal voters, and food for worms?

As an instance of what can be done in our country, we would state that Mr. P. G. Bryan, who farms near the mouth of Matubia, saved this year from two acres of land, fifteen thousand pounds of peas and pea vine hay; enough to winter thirty head of cattle. This large amount of forage cost no other labor than that of planting and gathering. The head of peas, the product of a saving corn for market that would otherwise have been fed to stock, the result is startling. Mr. Bryan also raised off one acre, and without more attention than that given to peas, over thirteen thousand pounds of pumpkins, enough to feed at least fourteen head of stock magnificently through the winter, or fed with the peas, the product of these three acres, which any boy could have plowed and planted easily, are ample to winter forty-four head of cattle.

Congratulatory.

Democratic State Executive Committee Rooms, Columbia, O., Nov. 1, 1867.

The official returns of the late election having been received by the State Executive Committee desires to briefly present the results and to tender to you the congratulations so justly deserve. You have reduced the radical majority near 40,000 in a single year. You have given majorities in ten out of nineteen congressional districts. Last year you carried but three. You have given majorities in a large number of judicial districts. You have carried 43 counties to the radicals; 43; and in the remaining two counties, heretofore radical, the vote is a tie. You have elected a majority in each branch of the General Assembly—thereby securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator in place of Benjamin F. Wade. And to crown your triumphs, you have secured the amendment to enfranchise negroes and disfranchise white men, is beaten by a majority of over 50,000.

These are grand results, and what makes them strikingly significant and important, is the fact that they are not owing to Republican staying away from the polls. They did not stay away. They voted; and the proof is, that the aggregate vote is the largest ever cast in the State. But tens of thousands of honest men, who, for years had acted in the ranks of the Union army, and whose destruction, had the moral courage and patriotism to leave their old associates and vote the Democratic ticket.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chairman. E. B. ESHELMAN, Secretary.

THE RIGHTS OF BANKRUPTS.—We publish this morning the most important decision yet rendered under the bankrupt law of Congress.

In the case we now publish, the counsel opposing the bankrupt asked questions about some money that came into his hands as of the petition had been filed. The bankrupt's counsel objected that creditors have nothing whatever to do with property that may come into a bankrupt's hands after the date of filing of the petition. The opposite side claimed that only such property as might be acquired after the adjudication of bankruptcy was thus freed from creditor's claims. Construing the statute by its wording, the United States Judge supported the position taken by the counsel for the bankrupt, thus fixing the point of the discharge of the bankrupt at the date of filing the petition. If, after that period, property should fall to the debtor, making him a millionaire, still only what he owed before the filing of the petition would be accessible to the creditors.—Memphis Bulletin.

Outside of Congress Chase, McCulloch, Jay Cooke and other financial castles in the clouds, and inside of Congress Stevens, Wade, Sumner, Chandler and their ultra-radical nigger-worshippers, have all been upset by the late elections. They must now be transferred to the back seats, among the used-up politicians.—Old Thad alongside of old Buck, McCulloch by the side of Bobby Walker, and Chase and Jay Cooke near the shadow of old Nick Biddle.—New York Herald.

The Maryland Legislature is entirely Democratic. Not a single Republican candidate has been chosen for any office in the whole State.

Mississippi Election Returns.

Columbia County.—The precincts give 446 votes for Convention, and 7 against. Two precincts to hear from.

Tallahatchie.—Four precincts heard from, giving 125 votes of the 370 registered. No whites voting.

TIPPAH.—By a private note from this county we are informed that "Wm. Stricklin, who was in the Columbus and Macon legislatures, will be elected, and his colleague, Wm. Nelms, conservative."

The Election in Georgia.

We copy from the Augusta Republican of the 7th:

One hundred counties have been heard from, and it was ascertained that over 110,000 votes have been cast in the State. The number of whites voting will exceed 39,000.

Every county in which the whites predominate in numbers gave heavy votes and large majorities for Convention. The free mountaineers of Northern Georgia have saved the Convention, and still rule the State as has been their wont for years. Since the above was written, we have received the Atlanta Opinion, with the following additional: Up to midnight last night, returns were received from one hundred and fifty counties in the State, showing a majority of the vote polled, over the registered lists of 97,322. Unofficial reports from a number of the other counties indicate a large increase of this majority. Convention is safe.

From the Columbus Enquirer.

The Joint Crop-Contract system a Necessity.

EDITOR ENQUIRER.—As the time is near at hand to contract with freedmen for the ensuing year, it is vitally important to the planter, and, indeed, to every interest of the South, that some uniform plan be adopted to secure greater efficiency and permanency of labor than we have experienced in the past two years. The present depression in the price of our leading staple, and the general distress prevailing throughout the South, are dangerous to all speculative theories, and force us to adopt the severe but practical lesson which misfortune never fails to teach.

The defects of our free-labor system are apparent to every intelligent planter, and they can only be partially met and removed by uniformity of action, both as to terms of hiring and manner of enforcement.

In the cultivation of an average quality of lands in the South, during the past two years, the results have shown that the money rates which have been paid for labor will ultimately involve the planter in irretrievable ruin; and it is to meet this point that we wish to direct attention to the "crop system" which has been partially and successfully adopted by some, and is now being generally discussed in Southwestern Georgia, as to the plans for next year's operations.

There are three modes that have been adopted by planters in contracting with freedmen for a portion of the crop: 1st. To furnish land and stock, and provisions for freedmen and stock, and give one-fourth of the crop to the freedmen. 2d. To furnish land and stock and provisions for stock, and give one-third of the crop to the freedmen—freedmen furnishing their own provisions. 3d. To furnish land and stock, and give one-half of the provisions for stock, and give one-half of the crop to the freedmen—the freedmen furnishing their own provisions and the other half of the provisions for stock.

In a series of years there will be but little difference in the aggregate paid out, under either of the above contracts, which can be adopted according to the condition of the planter or the necessities of the freedmen. If this uniform plan of hiring should meet general favor, the following would be some of the advantages to both planter and freedmen. To the planter:

1st. With a knowledge of the usual productions of his land, he could approximate an estimate of the annual portion of the crop, as a certain basis of credit, free from any incumbrance or lien for labor. 2d. The increasing benefits of a localized labor. There being no difference in the terms of contracts, when the freedmen are once established in comfortable houses and kindly treated, there would be no inducement to change homes at the close of each year. 3d. As a consequence of localized labor, the Conservative sentiment of each neighborhood would be strengthened and stimulated to more enlarged efforts for the moral and educational interests of the freedmen, thereby securing a more peaceable and well-ordered system of labor.

To the freedmen: The certainty of receiving their wages at the end of each year. As the crop is gathered, they can separate their portion and have it marketed, and sold under their direction, and the proceeds applied only to the payment of their debts. This will be appreciated by many who have not yet received their wages for the past two year's labor. In addition to the above, the freedmen will share relatively in the advantages enumerated for the planter.

These points require no elaboration, and are submitted to planters for their practical solution. The pressure is too great, and the future is too dark and uncertain, for the trial of doubtful experiments, and nothing is more certain than that the inevitable disaster awaits the planter if some plan be not adopted by which freedmen shall share the vicissitudes of the crops and the fluctuations in price.

Very respectfully yours, A. PLANTER.

It appears to be settled that the United States Government has purchased St. Thomas and some of the other Danish West India Islands.—The New York papers that are in the confidence of the State Department at Washington, confirm it. In a commercial view St. Thomas is considered to be a valuable acquisition. It is situated at the entrance of the Caribbean sea and has one of the best harbors in the world.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Cotton dropping sales 1,000 bales at 15 1/2 to 16; gold 3 1/2. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—Cotton opened steady; sales 11,161; Orleans 9-1/2 to 10. ST. LOUIS, November 11.—To-bacco dull. Cotton lower; good ordinary Flour flat 57 @ 63 1/2. Corn dull and declining, 56c @ 61. Oats 61 @ 67. Provisions extremely dull; pork 2 1/2 @ 3; lard held at 15 1/2 @ 16, clear sides 12 1/2 @ 13. Bacon 12 1/2 @ 14. Hogs dull, 5 1/2 @ 6. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Louisiana sugar and molasses are active, with light supply, and sell as soon as landed; fully fair sugar 14 1/2; yellow clarified 16. Molasses fair to good 75 @ 80. Cotton firm; middlings Orleans 15 1/2 sales of 1800 bales; Gold 39.

Health of New Orleans.

No deaths from yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health yesterday, and no applications to the Howard Association for relief.

Arrival of Emigrants.

The Bremen ship Carl arrived yesterday, bringing another load of German emigrants. Texas papers announce a late arrival of a large number of German emigrants to that State.

Railroad Collision.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—Two passenger trains collided near Grenada, on Friday night. The locomotives were smashed and a negro injured.

Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 11.—In the Reconstruction Convention today the Election Franchise committee presented majority and minority reports. The majority report disfranchises all who refuse to vote for or against a Constitution when submitted to the people, and is otherwise restrictive.—These reports were made the special order for to-morrow.

General Intelligence.

Hoffman is nominated for Mayor by Tammany Hall. The Democratic majority in New York is 46,906; in Maryland 41,000. The Democrats have gained 7800 in Maine while the negro suffrage which was voted in last year as well as this, shows a gain of 500 votes.

Returns from the Western counties of Kansas indicate that most of them have gone Democratic.

Tammie nominates Hoffman, Mozart nominates Fernando Wood, and John J. Anthony is prominently mentioned by the Democratic Union party for Mayor of New York.

Thad. Stevens has written a five column letter opposing National Banks, and arguing that while the interest is payable in coin, bonds can honestly be liquidated with legal tenders.

It is said Sheridan telegraphed Grant advising that Mower's action in removing Gen. Taylor from New Orleans Sheriffship, be disapproved.

The steamer Marmon arrived off St. Thomas at midnight on the 29th inst., but did not enter the harbor until the morning of the 30th, on account of the absence of lights. On entering it was found that the harbor had been visited the day previous with the most terrific hurricane ever known, and every vessel in port was badly damaged, many of them sunk. The light-house was destroyed. Nearly all the houses on shore were more or less damaged.

Although the Marmon was but ninety miles from port on the 29th, she experienced nothing more than a stiff breeze.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Cigar-makers, numbering two thousand, are on a strike.

MACO, Ga., Nov. 11.—The Telegraph of to-morrow will advocate a State Conservative Convention, to meet in Macon, on Thursday, 5th December.

Foreign News.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Yellow Book is ready for publication, which shows Ratzki's long letter of insinuations plans and actions of France.

The Monitor asks the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. Florence, Nov. 11.—Garibaldi is to be tried. LONDON, Nov. 11.—It is said that Lavolette will soon resign; Kohler succeeds.

Garibaldi's sons, who were hidden were not captured. The relations between Rome and Italy are very delicate, and causes great distrust. France asks Rome to release the insurgent prisoners, but is refused.

Knowing the embarrassed condition of the country, the Ladies are determined to dispose of everything at the very lowest price. Pursuant to the most urgent and the most earnest interest to attend, every want being supplied at a much cheaper rate than could be possibly elsewhere. Mr. Angelo Mizza having been so kind as to place his large and elegant Hall at the disposal of Association, free of charge, enables them to ask only twenty-five cents entrance. As the above work is for a holy purpose, to assist in rebuilding one of the churches of our town, burnt during the war, all felt a Christian responsibility to assist in its success, and by the blessing of God, the time is not far distant when our steps and domes will proclaim our prayers heard, and our work is with us. Mrs. W. C. CRANE, Pres't. Mrs. JUDGE W. M. VERGER, Vice Pres't. Mrs. C. E. HOOKER, Sec'y. Bazaar Association.

Nov 13

COOPER'S WELL.

THE WELL HOTEL isolated for the season. The place will undergo repairs and will be reopened next spring.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

In Jac's son, Miss, alterations and repairs will be made, and the House will be opened on or before the 10th of the present month for the reception of guests, and continue open throughout this and next year. INMAN WILLIAMS, Nov 13d 1w Proprietor.

MULES AND HORSES FOR THE SOUTH.—Mr. O'Brien of Illinois, who failed in selling here 400 mules, 2 and 3 years old, has shipped to New Orleans. He had been offered \$170 per head, but could not obtain that price yesterday.

J. T. Hughes starts this week with 35 head of extra horses to Georgia. Wm. H. Crosthwaite started 40 head of mules this morning to Mississippi. J. M. Robinet started this morning 106 head of mules, which are to be fed for a short time in Tennessee.

Mr. Irvin, a nephew of Bryan Willis, of this city, was brutally murdered by a negro on his plantation, near Utica, Hinds county, on Saturday last. The black fiend, we learn, was shot and arrested yesterday by a Mr. [Name] in the vicinity of the Big Black bridge, and hopes are entertained that he will recover from his present injuries he will expiate his atrocious crime on the gallows.—Vicksburg Republican.

Thad. Stevens has his legislative programme ready for the ensuing session of Congress, embracing, among others, a bill regulating suffrage in all the States by legislative enactment; The extreme Radicals including Logan, Boutwell and Schenck, will endeavor to carry out the measures advocated by Stevens, but the moderate members will insist that the party shall not be dragged into their snare, as it will cause a division in their ranks.

Charlotte Cushman has a fortune of \$250,000. Barny Williams the comedian is worth \$400,000.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions favoring the abolition of the Cotton tax, and appointing a Committee to memorialize Congress on the subject.

By reference to the Sexton's Report it will be seen that there were 23 interments during the past week, three of whom died out of the city. There were eleven deaths from yellow fever—Vicksburg Times, 12th.

We are pained to record the death of Major A. G. Scott, which sad event occurred last night, at his residence on China street. In his death our community loses a valuable citizen, his family a devoted husband and father—society a polished gentleman, Peace to his ashes.—Vicksburg Telegraph, 9th.

It seems to be still a question whether Gen Grant will consent to be the Radical candidate for the Presidency. If he does not, that party is hopelessly swamped. Grant was a Democrat before the war made him famous, and may be he will yet return to his first love.

"Old Thad" said he was glad at the defeat of the republicans in Pennsylvania, because of their cowardice in dodging the issue of negro suffrage. Yet, in dodging that issue as a local question, they came within a thousand votes of carrying the State. What does he think of New York, where the radical test of universal negro suffrage was put into the party platform as a State measure, and where the results are like those of a tornado tearing up everything by the roots.—New York Herald.

The Memphis Ledger is not sure that anything is to be gained by the removal of the cotton tax. It thinks it would be better to increase the tax to ten cents than to have a bounty paid for production. The South can make more at something else, and the real loser by a tax which would force the South to quit raising cotton, would be the North.

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—The White Mountains of New Hampshire are evidently a grand institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon said to Mrs. Partington, "You are a Tip-top House, with his familiar S. T.—1869 N. PLANTATION BROTHERS. This raised the hair of Mrs. Partington, and she, in a fit of indignation, ordered Dr. Drake, and his wife, to leave the premises, and to get out of the State. Mrs. Partington, Query, Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?"

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful article superior to Cologne and at half the price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND BAZAAR.

THE BAZAAR to be held by the "Ladies Bazaar Association," will be opened, and ready for the reception of the public, on Saturday, the 10th inst., continuing for one week; doors opening at 9 o'clock in the morning, and closing at 11 o'clock at night. THE BAZAAR will be attractive of every description. Besides its being a place to find articles of ready made clothing, from the most useful to the most ornamental, a good substantial meal can be procured, including a large cup of punch coffee. At hand will be fresh provisions, preserved fruit, and every article of domestic use. Very, the fine articles are also of all description, accompanied by fruits of every clime.

Knowing the embarrassed condition of the country, the Ladies are determined to dispose of everything at the very lowest price. Pursuant to the most urgent and the most earnest interest to attend, every want being supplied at a much cheaper rate than could be possibly elsewhere. Mr. Angelo Mizza having been so kind as to place his large and elegant Hall at the disposal of Association, free of charge, enables them to ask only twenty-five cents entrance. As the above work is for a holy purpose, to assist in rebuilding one of the churches of our town, burnt during the war, all felt a Christian responsibility to assist in its success, and by the blessing of God, the time is not far distant when our steps and domes will proclaim our prayers heard, and our work is with us. Mrs. W. C. CRANE, Pres't. Mrs. JUDGE W. M. VERGER, Vice Pres't. Mrs. C. E. HOOKER, Sec'y. Bazaar Association.

Nov 13

HARROWS & SIEVES.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

LOUISVILLE, KY. THIS is the largest, and most thoroughly instructed of the kind in the South. THE COLLEGE COLLECTS no tuition, and keeps in every variety of business, MANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, and all the branches of the TRADE, TRANSPORT, COMMERCIAL, LAW, and all the uses and customs of Trade, FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, and actual Business, by means of BANKS, DISCOUNTS, MONEY, and all the forms of a complete PAPER with BUSINESS OFFICES, in different departments of Trade and Commerce.

This is the only College in Kentucky that employs a FIRST-CLASS penmanship SCHOLARSHIPS GOOD IN FUTURE YEARS. (Circulars and the opinions of our graduates and ornamental penmanship sent on request FREE.) For particulars, address A. L. CARSON, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

PIANOS TUNED.

PIANOS will be kept in perfect order by the year at low rates, and by the month, the balance of the year. Orders left at our store, or by mail promptly attended to. Nov 9d 1w P. BRYAN

Fruit Trees.

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY ROOTS, Etc., Etc. Now is the time to plant. Price low. Free on application to A. L. HARRIS, Central Nursery, Louisville, Ky. Nov 9d 1w

TURNIP AND CABBAGE SEEDS.

Lundreth & Son, to arrive. Those who wish to see seed will do well to wait and see. ASH & LEWIS

INSURANCE.

Statement of the Security and Fidelity Company of New York, for the First day of January, 1867, made to the State of Mississippi, pursuant to the provisions of this State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the Security and Fidelity Company of New York, and is located in the City of New York, on Broadway.

CAPITAL.

The capital of said Company, as provided by law, is paid up in cash, to-wit: \$1,000,000, on the 1st day of January, 1867.

Total Capital and Surplus.

Total Capital and Surplus, as provided by law, is paid up in cash, to-wit: \$1,000,000, on the 1st day of January, 1867.

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand and in Bank, \$1,000,000. Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, \$100,000. United States 10 40 Bonds, \$100,000. United States 10 40 Bonds, \$100,000. United States 10 40 Bonds, \$100,000.

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted, \$100,000. Amount of losses incurred, and in process of adjustment, \$100,000. Amount of Dividends declared, and not yet paid, \$100,000. Amount of other existing claims against the Company, \$100,000.